## UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF INDIANA INDIANAPOLIS DIVISION

KYLE HARTMAN,	)	
Plaintiff,	)	No. 1:14-cv-00524-JMS-TAB
VS.	)	NO. 1.14-CV-00324-JMS-1AD
DANDOLDII COLINTY CHEDIEE/C	,	
RANDOLPH COUNTY SHERIFF'S	)	
DEPARTMENT,	)	
SHERIFF KEN HENDRICKSON,	)	
	)	
Defendants.	)	

## **Entry Discussing Selected Matters**

I.

The plaintiff is a "prisoner" as defined in 28 U.S.C. § 1915(h) and his complaint is subject to screening required by 28 U.S.C. § 1915A(b). Pursuant to this statute, "[a] complaint is subject to dismissal for failure to state a claim if the allegations, taken as true, show that plaintiff is not entitled to relief." *Jones v. Bock*, 127 S. Ct. 910, 921 (2007).

II.

A.

The complaint invokes protections associated with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights is a resolution of the United Nations General Assembly and, thus, merely an aspirational document that does not bind the United States. *See Flores v. S. Peru Copper Corp.*, 414 F.3d 233, 259 (2d Cir. 2003). As such, the Declaration's provisions do not create a right secured by federal law that, if violated, is actionable under 42 U.S.C. § 1983. *See Flores*, 414 F.3d at 259 (finding that the Universal

Declaration of Human Rights was not binding on the United States and could not give rise to an

environmental claim); Chen v. Ashcroft, 85 Fed. Appx. 700, 705 (10th Cir. 2004) (unpublished)

(Universal Declaration of Human Rights is merely a resolution of the United Nations, and is not

binding on the United States).

Accordingly, any claim based on an alleged violation of the Universal Declaration of

Human Rights is dismissed as legally insufficient.

Negligence and respondeat superior are not sufficient to support a § 1983 claim. See

Harper v. Albert, 400 F.3d 1052, 1065 (7th Cir. 2005). Any claims based on such theories of

recovery or of liability are dismissed.

B.

No final judgment shall issue at this time as to the claims dismissed in this Entry.

III.

The defendants are the Randolph County Sheriff and the Randolph County Sheriff's

Department. The plaintiff's claim is understood as being brought pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1983.

The plaintiff's claim is that his treatment and the conditions of his confinement at the Randolph

County Jail constitute "punishment" in violation of the Fourteenth Amendment guarantee of due

process. The complaint mentions the Eighth Amendment, but the provisions of the Eighth

Amendment will be triggered only if the plaintiff is a convicted offender. The plaintiff seeks

damages.

The defendants have appeared in the action and have filed their answer to the complaint.

An appropriate pretrial schedule will be issued shortly.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

Date: 05/07/2014

Hon. Jane Magnus-Stinson, Judge

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United States District Court Southern District of Indiana

## Distribution:

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Electronically Registered Counsel